

4
**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROCEEDINGS.**

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

New Westminster, March 1st.
Friday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present—Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Brew, Ball, Robson, Young, Walkem, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Sanders, Franklin, Trutch.

MESSAGE.

No. 13, enclosing resolutions received from Chamber of Commerce, of New Westminster, touching the commercial interests of the country.

Ordered to be printed and referred to select Committee on Tariff.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Macdonald to move on Monday the consideration of the subject of education and the desirability of retaining the common school system on the Island, and applying it to other populous parts.

Hon Robson to move that the article of manufactured flour pass free of road tolls. On orders of Hon Crease asked further postponement of second reading of Trades License Bill, which was granted.

MEDICAL BILL.

Hon Robson moved second reading of this bill. He said the medical profession paid a high license and should be protected against persons who had no business to practice. If there was one profession more than another that ought to be guarded it was this, as human life was at its mercy. If a man had to be launched off in the easiest way at the highest price, it ought at any rate to be done scientifically, and instead of being less restrictive in a new than in an old country, he thought restriction was more needed.

Hon Ball opposed the second reading. There were not many regular practitioners in the country, and if the bill passed it would be the means of driving out the few quacks that were up country, so that when persons fell sick there would be no one to attend them, and if a child was to be born there would be no one to help it into the world.

Hon Helmecken said the medical profession required no protection but the people did. The proper light in which to view the question was to regard the people as so many animals, that must be taken care of in the same manner that a farmer would take care of his stock, and anything that would tend to render them stronger and healthier was an advantage to the State. He had not read the bill, but believed it was simply to provide for registration. There was a great difference between a physician and no physician, but there was a greater difference between a good physician and a bad one. It was far better to do without quacks and trust to Providence. Persons should not be permitted to assume a title moreover that would lead the public to suppose that they were regular practitioners. He was certain, however, if the people did not require protection the profession did not.

Hon Wood enquired if quacks were not suffered to practice in England as quacks? There was no reason, that he could see, why a charlatan might not practice as such; it was sufficient notice to the public if he was not registered and did not call himself a regular practitioner, then if people liked to take this nostrum and patent medicines they did it at their own risk.

Hon Young could not support the bill, as he considered it the most exclusive, illiberal and arbitrary one he had ever cast eyes upon. He was willing that for the prevention of fraud and deception there should be protection, but nothing more, and would therefore agree to a measure of that character, but under this bill persons would be unable to retail a dose of castor oil or salts unless a qualified vendor of drugs and chemicals. If the bill could be so shaped in committee as to suit the views of hon members he would support it, but not otherwise.

Hon Robson said the bill had been prepared by medical men, and he would be sorry to see it thrown out, when it could be amended in committee to suit the views of the House. Hon members appeared to agree that a protective bill should be passed. The law was more stringent in Canada than in England, and it was not right to say because the law in an old country like England allowed so and so, therefore this bill cannot be passed, we really required more protection here.

Bill read a second time and committed for Thursday.

PREMIUM FOR QUARTZ MILL.

Hon Smith moved a resolution empowering His Excellency to offer a premium of not more than \$5000 for the erection of a quartz mill in the Columbia, Kootenay District, capable of crushing 24 tons in 24 hours, and if less powerful the premium to be proportionately less. He thought that this was a branch of industry that ought to be encouraged. We had very rich quartz veins in this country, and most of those engaged in prospecting them, were very poor men, who would be encouraged by the offer of this premium. From the best information he could obtain, the cost of a mill of that description would be \$30,000, and the premium would be of great assistance to men of small means, who might succeed in putting it up. He would like to see this important interest fostered, and hoped by the time the money might be required the Government would be able to appropriate that sum.

Hon Birch, in reply to Hon Walkem, said the premium for Cariboo was not in existence. Hon Walkem would then see no harm in voting in the affirmative. Our neighbors were far ahead of us in this respect. In the Black-foot mines, which were only of recent discovery, twelve quartz mills had already been erected, although they could not find employment for them and they had to be removed. The cost of a mill could not be less than from \$25,000 to \$30,000, but once up and paying it would be a general benefit to the country; the premium might be the means of stimulating persons to enter on the undertaking.

Hon Mr. DeCosmos saw no harm in a great deal of good as likely to flow from the offer of a premium. He had seen, and no doubt the hon Commissioner for the district and others had also seen specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Columbia district of a very rich character, and if they could induce parties to go and open up some of these veins they would inaugurate a branch of industry of great benefit to the Colony.

Hon Birch could not agree as to there being

WEEKLY COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

no harm in the proposition. We were, no doubt, entering upon a quartz era; but last year, because a premium was offered in Cariboo, Shuswap thought it a hardship; and then it would be said, why not extend it to Canyon Creek or elsewhere where rich fields of quartz were known to exist? When he was on the creek Americans laughed at the sum offered by Government. The only effect would be a dozen letters each claiming the right to the premium.

Hon Helmecken wanted to know where the money was to come from, and what was the use of putting the amount down? They would vote money enough for twenty mills if they could be told where it was to come from.

Hon Smith said the matter would be left in the hands of the Executive. They might not have the money now, but he hoped they soon would have. There was no question that the premiums would stimulate prospectors, and would be of great benefit to the poor men.

Hon Trutch, apart from the personal consideration of finance, thought \$5000 would be but a small inducement to parties to erect a mill. When they had come to the conclusion that a mill would pay they would not be influenced in any way or the other by that sum, and would never attempt it unless they were satisfied first that the quartz was there, and secondly, that it would pay them to crush it. In fact, if it was so doubtful that the prospect of \$5000 could influence them, they ought not to attempt it, and the Legislature ought not wish them to do so. That was the experience of the past two years; no persons had availed themselves of the premium offered, not feeling sufficiently satisfied that the undertaking would pay. When they do entertain sufficient confidence they will erect mills whether a premium is offered or not.

Hon Smith replied that three or four men might be able to raise sufficient means between them to commence the undertaking, counting their labor as so much capital, and \$5000 would be a great help to them in raising means.

Hon DeCosmos said it would, moreover, afford them some security upon which to obtain credit. The premium would do good in calling attention to our quartz deposits if nothing else.

Hon O'Reilly said that although the Colony was no poor he believed in its future wealth, and considered that this money would be very well spent. Promising quartz reefs had been discovered, which for want of a crushing mill had gone unnoticed. Had they been tested and their supposed richness developed, it would have brought a large population into the country (hear, hear), whereas we were as ignorant to-day of our quartz wealth as we were three years ago. He was aware that specimens had been sent down from his districts to San Francisco to be tested, with what result he had not yet learned. The resolution might be amended so as to secure one quartz mill in the Colony.

Hon Birch replied that this would be simply giving away the money, because they knew almost for a certainty that there would be a mill erected in the northern part of the Colony.

Hon Smith objected to its being extended to other districts.

Hon Crease suggested the insertion of some words in the notice reserving the privilege of payment until the country was in a position to afford it.

Hon Robson was sorry to hear the learned Attorney General proposing to advertise to the world the poverty of the Colony. The proposed premium would be made a benefit to name than in reality. It would serve to show the confidence of the Government in our mineral wealth, and he himself believed that the Colony was on the threshold of a quartz era that would lead to prosperity and glory. He was disposed to make the premium a benefit to any mining district. The large sum required for such a mill might render the Government safe, but there was a certain amount of risk involved in these undertakings and the premium would have a decided influence on wavering parties. It should have no hesitation in paying the per centage, but let it apply to the whole Colony.

Hon Cox said that there were twelve distinct quartz ledges in the Cariboo district, including Canyon Creek, which were laid over as there was no mill for testing them. Specimens had been sent down to San Francisco, and the reply was known he would have no faith in it. He thought the probability was that there would be a mill erected this year. If any premium was to be offered it ought to be given to Cariboo, where the ledges were well known to be rich. He considered, however, that it would be much better to offer a small sum for a test mill.

The resolution finally passed as proposed.

GOLD FIELDS BILL.

This bill came up for second reading, but on motion of hon Young was referred to select committee, consisting of Hons Gold Commissioner, Crease and Walkem.

Food threw out some suggestions about the necessity of amending the law relating to the jumping claims for non-certificates and non-registration. He thought it an iniquitous provision that enabled men without any merit of their own to jump a claim worth perhaps \$20,000 because the owner had neglected to register or take out a certificate. The staple production of the colony ought to be protected. The insecurity of mining, the difficulties of mining in this country, and the tricks and disadvantages under which miners labored, had beyond a shadow of doubt driven away capital. In lieu of loss of property in the cases he had alluded to he would suggest a penalty on the same principle as for improperly stamping a deed. Then there was the boundaries question, which had given rise to such endless and expensive litigation. This might be simplified by application to the Gold Commissioner to settle a boundary dispute before litigation, who would make it a matter of record.

After a few remarks from the Hons Walkem and O'Reilly, the subject dropped.

INVENTIONS BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

POSTAL BILL.

This bill was referred to the select committee on Cariboo mails.

Council adjourned till Monday.

Monday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present: Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Ball, Smith, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Stamp, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, O'Reilly, Southgate, Cox, Franklin, Trutch.

MESSAGE.

No. 14 from the Governor assenting, in Her Majesty's name, to the ordinance prohibiting the unreasonable destruction of game.

PETITIONS.

Hon Helmecken presented a petition from the merchants and traders at Victoria re-

peating the tariff on dry goods, praying that the duty on this class of goods should not exceed 7 1/2 per cent which would produce a larger amount of revenue than it cost the Colony. The goods taken were the trade with Puget Sound and Portland might be retained, whereas with the larger duty it would be destroyed, trade diminished and a useful portion of the community driven away.

The petition was received, and ordered to lie on the table.

Hon DeCosmos presented a petition from Patrick Everett praying for relief in respect to the granting of license for certain premises on the Esquimalt Road. Received and laid on the table.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Stamp to move that all articles required for the use and consumption of persons employed on the mill at Burrard Inlet pass duty free, also all material for the use of such mill.

Hon Hamley presented the report from the Hon Committee, on which it was desirable to take the sense of the House. The Committee did not propose to revise the Tariff much in the main.

The report was received, and ordered printed.

Hon Helmecken wished to know whether it was not part of the duty of the Committee to amend the law as well as to consider the expediency of the tariff; because it was absolutely necessary that the law should be amended, and the committee might as well do it.

Hon Birch considered that duty to devolve on the legal adviser of the Crown and the Executive.

VICTORIA INCORPORATION BILL.

On the orders of the day, the Council then went into Committee of the Whole on the Victoria Incorporation Bill, and considered the postponed clauses.

Tuesday's Sitting.

Council met at 3 p. m. Present: Hons Birch, Crease, Wood, Hamley, Smith, Ball, Barnard, Robson, Young, Walkem, Trutch, Macdonald, Helmecken, DeCosmos, Sanders, Southgate, Stamp, Cox, Franklin, O'Reilly.

MESSAGES.

No. 14 refusing assent to Conciseness Bill. Nos. 15 & 16 assenting to the Sheriff's Ordinance, Indian Graves Ordinance, and Interstate Ordinance.

Nos. 17 & 18 recommending amendments to the Interest and English Law Bills, which were adopted in Committee of the Whole, and the bills were reported complete.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Walkem to move a resolution that the Admiralty practice in this Colony is too prolix and expensive, and that the English practice be adopted in its stead.

CONFEDERATION.

On the orders of the day Hon DeCosmos obtained leave to postpone his motion for committee to consider the advisability of taking steps for the admission of this Colony into the proposed British North American Confederation.

MANUFACTURED FLOUR.

Hon Robson brought up his motion to allow flour manufactured in the Colony to pass over the public roads free of road tolls. After some discussion in which Hon mover and Hons Ball, Barnard, Trutch, Helmecken Crease and Birch took part, the motion was amended so as to read "manufactured from grain grown in the Colony" and was passed.

EDUCATION.

Hon Macdonald moved "That in the opinion of this Council the Common School system at present in force in Vancouver Island is a great boon to a large number of the inhabitants, and ought to be maintained, especially in such parts of the Colony in which the population may be concentrated."

The mover said that in view of our proximity to a liberal country, all measures tending to induce families and people to come to this country should be of a most liberal nature. The Governor though expressing his own views on the subject, had left it to the Council to determine the system of education that should be adopted in the Colony, while himself favoring a denominational system. As for the opinion of his predecessor on the subject it was not worth much. The system had worked well, and been of great benefit to the Island, and none only a question of expense, and he denied the assertion made by Hon Young that the whole expense fell on the revenue of the Colony. The school books were paid for by the parents of the children. As to the remark that no man with proper self respect would like to see his children educated at the expense of the State, he entirely disagreed; there were many poor men who could not afford to send their children to a private school who would only be too glad to see them brought up at the State expense.

The institutions of Governor Kennedy against the Board of Education were too contemptible to notice. There were men in that board who possessed as much sense of honor, who knew the requirements, and had the interests of the country more at heart than he had. He would pass over the portion of the message about Jews, Catholics Calvinists, etc., that being a subject with which he had nothing to do, but he would prove such a blessing, and suited the requirements of the Island, so well, and that those hon gentlemen who had any doubt on the subject should give it in favor of the resolution and vote for it.

Hon Young wished to correct an error into which the hon member had fallen. He had not asserted that the whole expense had been borne by the revenue of the Colony, but a fact of which he was aware that all the books were paid for by the Government, and he was not aware that the e was any repayment on account of books; there was nothing in the act requiring it.

Hon Macdonald said it was quite right that the Colony had in the first instance made the advance, but it was repaid by the parents and children.

Hon Robson regretted that the general theory of education had not come before them in a practical form, either in the shape of an Act or proposition to introduce one, as he should be sorry to cast his vote

against this motion. This was, however, a sectional matter which the House would not be disposed to deal with. He was willing if he were sure that the people of Vancouver Island wanted it to extend a common school system to them, but he hoped to see a great national system inaugurated that would be worthy of being called, and that would not alone apply to Vancouver Island but to the whole Colony. He really felt at a loss how to act. He should be sorry to do anything injurious to one section of the Colony, and sorry to a certain extent to mar the system that might be proposed, but he could not support a sectional thing like this. So far as the message was concerned perhaps the less said the better. It was simply the opinion of a private gentleman and was not submitted for adoption. It mattered little to this Council whether their excellent Governor considered the profession of the Calvinist a "sour one" or believed in the intercession of the Holy Virgin, so long as he was liberal and considerate enough to leave the main question to the determination of the House. It was a great mistake to promulgate those views which were much better kept to himself, but the wisest course was to say no more about it. He (Mr R) was not in favor of an absolute free system, but of parents assisting the State. The best system extant, he believed, was that adopted in his native land Canada, after trying many others; and in the case of this Colony he should prefer seeing the Government give a certain appropriation and the remainder raised either by school rate system or by a tuition fee. The Free School system was most plausible in the abstract, but it would be wiser to profit by the experience of others, and to adopt a modified system which would be neither supported by the State nor be self supporting. Let the Government help those who help themselves and extend a very liberal system, which should not be absolutely free, but allow parents to pay say a tuition fee of fifty cents per head. This fee would be a reminder to parents that they were paying for the education of their children, and would induce them to send them more regularly to school. He did not see why such a system could not work equally well on both sides of the Rocky Mountains.

Hon Helmecken said he was not now going to decide whether the Island system was the best for teaching the young idea how to shirk, or encouraging families, but they were asked to leave the systems adopted on the Island and mainland still in vogue for the present. It was easier to pull down than to build up. The Island system had been found to work well there. He admitted that it was expensive, but surely no one would grudge the poor little Island the education of its poor little children. A large amount of revenue was collected there, and it was not asking too much that some portion of it be expended there. The system has pleased and still does please the people. It does a great deal of good, and would not turn out more politicians than some whose education had been paid for. He did not think that education made a worse mechanic, and did not believe that because a man was a little learned that he would be ashamed to become a mechanic. It was as much an honor to the mechanic as to the politician, whether the latter was paid to do the duty or not. The Government had full control over the Board of Education on the Island, and discretionary power could be exercised in the districts where there were few children, but so far as the populous places were concerned the schools should remain open and free. No school system would be introduced this session, which he hoped was nearly over, and he trusted that the Government would take the subject into consideration between this and the next session, if they ever had another, and be prepared with some suitable measure for the entire Colony.

Hon DeCosmos had before remarked that he believed the people in his section to be almost to a unit in favor of perpetuating the common school system, which had been promulgated to suit their wants. The Board of Education there was composed of highly respectable men, whose management had been strictly correct. Their names which included three graduates of Scotch Universities, ought to be a sufficient guarantee of their capabilities and integrity. He hoped that the hon member who did not know how to vote, because he preferred the Canadian system, would support this motion. The objection in view was to provide a system adapted to the wants of the Colony, and none other would be adopted. His own opinion was entirely in favor of a free school system, with no support whatever from the people. It did not make it like the Prussian system, compulsory on the parents to send their children to school, and they might if they pleased send them to denominational schools, opinions as to their own expense instead of the expense of the State. A half-way system would not work, they could not get sufficient money to support the teachers. Take Nanaimo, for instance, where the community was divided into Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, &c., they would require three or four different schools and teachers all breeding discord instead of harmony. The but a dangerous system. The Protestant was taught to hate the Methodist, the Methodist persuasion to despise the other, and so the elements of strife were sown and grew up with the rising generation. The message from the Government contained a great deal of matter; that ought never to have been published, and he regretted that it would only lower the Governor in the opinion of the people. Take for instance such observations as "no man who respects himself would desire to see his children educated at a free school." "That the promising mechanic may be marred and the country overburdened with half-educated politicians and needy hangers-on of Government." Such language was disgraceful. His conception of a mechanic was one who gained his living by honest labor and industry, and of a politician one who was skilled in the science of politics. The Governor was himself a professional politician. The Colonial Secretary and members of the Executive Council were professional politicians, because they sub-isted by it, and if followed down to a policeman the principle was the same; they were all paid for maintaining order and good government. Could they

find a man in the entire Colony who subsisted on politics except a salaried officer? He had himself taken a considerable share in the politics of the country, but had yet to receive the first dollar for it, on the contrary he had to put his hands into his own pocket to serve the country. These remarks of His Excellency's ought to be censured from Cariboo to Victoria, and would be remembered so long as His Excellency reigned in this Colony.

Hon Barnard said they were asked to endorse the continuance of a system in vogue in Vancouver Island which he regarded as pernicious. For the Government to pay the entire cost of education was wrong; they should assist and not perform the whole duty of the parent. He should certainly like to see the same system prevail here that worked so well in Canada, and could not understand why hon members wished to exempt the people from paying a tuition fee. In his country the people contributed about 25 per cent of the total cost, which was far better than making the Government pay the whole, and he would much prefer seeing such a system followed out here, with the Superintendent appointed by Government, the trustees by the people, and the people assisted to pay the balance. This would give every man an interest in the education of his child. The true principle was to assist and not throw the entire burden on the State; no one, however, wanted to see a sectarian system introduced, and that should be carefully guarded against. Denominational schools should support themselves, and the introduction of a general system he should certainly endorse the motion that the Island system be continued for the present. Representing the interests of the second town in the Colony, he looked upon it as highly important that the free schools should not be disturbed until a better system be introduced by Government.

Hons Young, Barnard, DeCosmos, and Robson made some further remarks.

Hon Trutch was satisfied that the hon members from Victoria must be the best judges of what system best suited the wants of their constituents, and without pledging support to the system he would be willing to assist it; but by this vote the whole sum on the Estimates would be absorbed, as the Council had already agreed to pay the teachers, and he could not support this resolution to say that the Island system must be maintained at any cost and the rest of the colony left destitute.

Hons Macdonald and Helmecken suggested that everything was left in the hands of the Government under the Act, and the expenses might be diminished by the Government through the Board of Education.

Hon Walkem was glad the matter had been fully discussed and sentiments enunciated worthy the respectful consideration of the Council. As one of the advocates for retrenchment, however, he felt in duty bound to be consistent. Before being generous they must be just, and pay their debts before commencing a new system. They were asked to establish a section of the colony school system in one school on the mainland where no sacrifice, when the parent of all children, but was it not the duty of the Council to shape its expenditure according to its means and not incur further debts until it had discharged the old ones? He based his considerations on economy alone, and should be the last to object to a popular system when the time arrived.

Hon Birch asked the hon mover not to press it to a vote; there was no reason he could see why they could not go into the general question of education this session. According to the hon member's own showing the amount required for the support of the schools formed a tax of \$2 per head on the people. He would be glad to see a proper and satisfactory system adapted to both colonies; but he was sure that it would not be right, after paying for arrears due in the Island, to put this resolution before His Excellency to continue the system on the Island which did not obtain on the mainland.

Hon Robson moved in amendment, seconded by Hon Young, that the whole question of education be referred to a select committee; Hon Crease confessed that he was not able to shape his way to continue the system in the election he had made a free common school system one of the planks of his platform, but during eight years he had learned and unlearned much. He was not in favor of an entirely free system, and thought the parent should contribute towards the education of his children. Apart from all other issues, however, he was unable to see where the money was to come from (oh oh) It was a fallacy to say that the discretion of the Board was subject to the check and control of the Government. The hon gentleman was opposed to a select committee, and advocated the Council going into committee of the whole. He was not in favor of one portion paying a tax for which no equivalent was received, and while he would advocate liberal aid to schools, he thought that those who were excluded by the system were also entitled to State aid.

Hon Helmecken (referring to preceding remarks) asked whether it was to go forth to the country that the only item that the Council could retrench upon was Education? Really the Council required a schoolmaster as much as the rising generation.

Hon Birch thought the assertion unfair, because it was not the only item that had been subjected to retrenchment.

Hon DeCosmos objected to select committees, which was tantamount to barking the question. He urged a compromise by system until a better was introduced.

Hon Macdonald asked the House to weigh the question well before they voted for overturning the system now in force. Were they going to turn 500 children and their teachers out of doors? It would be a serious matter to the whole Colony at large. He was willing to limit the whole annual expenditure to \$8000, but to ignore our present system would bring the whole Colony into dispute here and abroad, and he called upon the House to pass his motion as a matter of expediency.

Hon Robson spoke at length, denying that a reference to select committee would

burke the question, and in the course of his remarks launching out into one of his customary tirades against the Island members and their supporters, whom he designated as a "contemptible (!) clique." On motion of Hon Trutch, the discussion was adjourned until Friday.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

House went into committee and considered question of mail service with close doors. The select committee on Postal Service reported and a discussion ensued. The committee then rose and reported the estimates complete.

The estimates were next considered as a whole and passed without discussion. On the resolutions accompanying certain items in the estimates being taken up *seriatim*:

Hon Walkem moved, seconded by Hon Helmecken, that the resolution on the Crown grants be recommitted.

Hons Crease and Trutch opposed. House divided.

Ayes—Helmecken, Walkem, Southgate, Macdonald, Stamp, Smith (6)

Noes—Crease, Trutch, Robson, DeCosmos, Sanders, Ball (7)

On motion that the resolution do pass; the yeas stood:

Ayes—Helmecken, DeCosmos, Macdonald, Stamp, Southgate, Walkem, Smith, Sanders, Trutch

Noes—Robson, Ball

[Hons Trutch and Crease did not vote.] Several hon members had left the house. The estimates and resolutions having been fully passed, Council rose and adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

STURDAY, MARCH 9th, 1887.
THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION.—The head of the plan for the new German Confederation have been published in Berlin. It is understood that the subordinate armies will be on oath of military allegiance to the Emperor, and that in time of war his powers will be nearly unrestrained. The functions of Parliament are not defined, though the latest telegram seems to imply that they will be limited to legislation, but the Parliament itself is to consist of two Chambers, of which the Upper House will consist of Princes of their nominees, who will vote "by State, and the Lower, of 250 members or so, chosen by universal suffrage, who will vote by head. The Upper House the King gives himself a majority," and in the Lower the Russians will be complete in the ascendancy, each 100,000 of population sending one representative. No official can be elected, and no member will be paid.

OUR AMATEURS are about to offer another performance, which will come off on the 26th instant at the theatre. At a meeting of the association, held yesterday at the Boomerang, was decided to produce the farce of "Don Brown" and the burlesque of "Fra Diavolo." The latter will be put on the stage with a new original music, and will abound with local bou motifs.

A "PROMISING MECHANIC MARRIED."—A half-educated politician and hanger-on of prog-shops, known as "Liverpool Jack," has been "marring" the physiognomy of a promising mechanic named John Goudie. The assault was not a very serious affair, and Mr Pemberton only fined "Jack" \$20.

A PRIVATE TELEGRAM from New Westminster, yesterday, states that the steamer "Hope," which left for up-river a week ago, has returned to that place. The dispatch does not state whether the trip proved successful.

THE WIRES are in capital working order between this place and the various stations north and south. Many telegrams were received from San Francisco and Queenella north during yesterday.

"COMPULSORY EDUCATION."—We commend the article from the London Spectator on this subject to the consideration of the Government as well as the public.

REAL ESTATE.—Two pieces of property lately advertised for sale by auction by J. Davies & Co., have been disposed of by private contract.

CAPT. HOKO'S BOND has been taken in charge by the U. S. Consul, and will be forwarded to San Francisco on the mail steamer "Interment."

THE ACTIVE.—A telegram states that the steamship will sail from San Francisco for Victoria, at ten this morning, with a full cargo.

THE FLAGS were at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of Capt. Heg.

THE U. S. REVENUE CUTTER LINCOLN, Captain White, departed for Puget Sound yesterday with the American officers.

The three ships wrecked on the other side of the Strait are to be owned by one firm at San Francisco, and are uninsured.

the matter of the Estate of Leander Fisk and Bertha Fisk Greenbaum, leaving under the firm of Fisk Greenbaum, at Lillooet and Clinton, B. C., who has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

NOTICE IN HERRYBY GAEN THAT all persons having any claim against the above named Estate are requested to forward a statement of same (duly verified) to the undersigned, on or before the 30th day of March next, or they will be deemed in bar of their claim.

Dated at Victoria, the 22nd day of February, 1887.
F. WELLSBURGER, Assignee.

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